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NOTICE THAT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT IS DETERMINED TO BE REQUIRED

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REFERENCE BOOK

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y of San Francisco, Department of City Planning
St. - 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94102
McCormick Tel: (415) 558-5260

Square Project Sponsor: South Beach Development Co.

Project Contact Person: Ron Kaufman

cond St., 355, 380 Bryant St., 40 Sterling St.

s): AB 3764, Lot 70; AB 3774, Lots 54, 55

sco

ion of four vacant buildings from manufacturing uses to
,000 gross sq.ft. of new construction in the form of
total of 443,000 gross sq.ft. of space including 393,000
)0 gross sq.ft. of retail space; 30,000 gross sq.ft. of
parking spaces; requiring Discretionary Review,
n and Master Plan Referral Action.

IFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND AN ENVIRONMENTAL
This determination is based upon the criteria of the
Guidelines of the State Secretary for Resources, Sections 15081 (Determining Significant Effect), 15082 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) and 15084 (Decision to Prepare an EIR), and the following reasons, as documented in the Initial Evaluation (initial study) for the project, which is on file at the Department of City Planning:

SEE ATTACHED INITIAL STUDY

Deadline for Filing of an Appeal of this Determination to the City Planning Commission: March 7, 1983.

An appeal requires 1) a letter specifying the grounds for the appeal, and 2) a $35.00 filing fee.

Alec S. Bash, Environmental Review Officer

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NOTICE THAT AN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
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Date of this Notice: February 25, 1983

Lead Agency: City and County of San Francisco, Department of City Planning
450 McAllister St. - 5th Floor, San Francisco CA 94102

Agency Contact Person: Jim McCormick Tel: (415) 558-5260

Project Title: Second Street Square
82.591E
Final Initial Study

Project Sponsor: South Beach Development Co.

Project Contact Person: Ron Kaufman

Project Address: 461, 501 Second St., 355, 380 Bryant St., 40 Sterling St.

Assessor's Block(s) and Lot(s): AB 3764, Lot 70; AB 3774, Lots 54, 55

City and County: San Francisco

Project Description: Conversion of four vacant buildings from manufacturing uses to office space; addition of 60,000 gross sq.ft. of new construction in the form of two three-story towers for a total of 443,000 gross sq.ft. of space including 393,000 gross sq.ft. of office; 20,000 gross sq.ft. of retail space; 30,000 gross sq.ft. of sports/recreation space; 325 parking spaces; requiring Discretionary Review, Conditional Use authorization and Master Plan Referral Action.

THIS PROJECT MAY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT IS REQUIRED. This determination is based upon the criteria of the Guidelines of the State Secretary for Resources, Sections 15081 (Determining Significant Effect), 15082 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) and 15084 (Decision to Prepare an EIR), and the following reasons, as documented in the Initial Evaluation (initial study) for the project, which is on file at the Department of City Planning:

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Second Street Square :
final initial study /
1983.

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FINAL

INITIAL STUDY

SECOND STREET SQUARE

82.591E

February 25, 1983

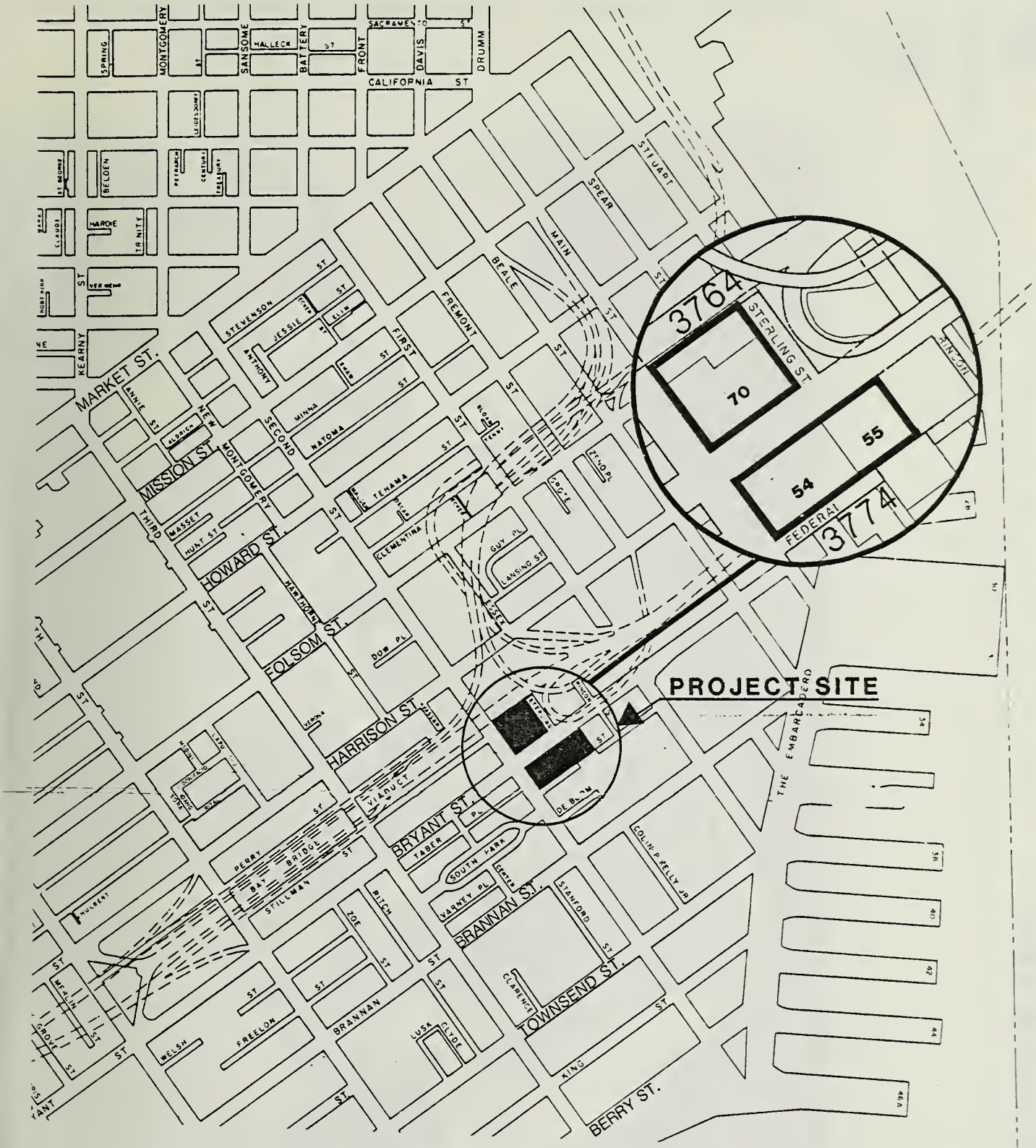
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Second Street Square consists of a proposal by the South Beach Development Company, a joint venture of Ron Kaufman Companies and General Atlantic Holding Company, to convert four existing buildings at Second and Bryant Streets from currently vacant manufacturing space to office uses. The existing buildings were previously occupied by the printing firm Stecher-Traung-Schmidt, which moved to a more modern facility in Fremont. The site, located in San Francisco, occupies the northeast and southeast corners of the intersection of Second and Bryant Streets, Assessor's Blocks 3764 and 3774, Lot 70 and Lots 54 and 55, respectively (Figure 1, page 2). Elevated freeway ramps run along the northern side of Buildings 1 and 2; the Sterling Street on-ramp curves around the east side of Buildings 1 and 2; and Bryant Street runs between buildings 1-2 and 3-4 (Figure 2, page 3).

The site covers 118,567 gross square feet. In addition to converting 383,000 gross square feet of vacant space, the project sponsor also intends to add about 60,000 gross square feet on top of Building 3 (Figure 3, page 4). 393,000 square feet would be used for office, 20,000 square feet for retail and about 30,000 square feet for recreational/sports/exercise use for a total of 443,000 gross square feet.

New construction would consist of adding two 3-story towers on top of Building 3, bringing it up to a height of 105 feet, or seven stories. The water tower which currently sits on the top of Building 3 would be removed. The clocktower, part of Building 1, would remain, thus preserving a local historical feature. The project sponsor proposes to move the pedestrian overpass about 60 feet west, toward Second Street. As part of the project, between 325 and 375 parking spaces would be provided on-site and in nearby lots.

The contractor is Plant Contractors, Inc. and the structural engineer is Peter Culley and Associates, both of San Francisco.



50 LOT NUMBER
3774 BLOCK NUMBER

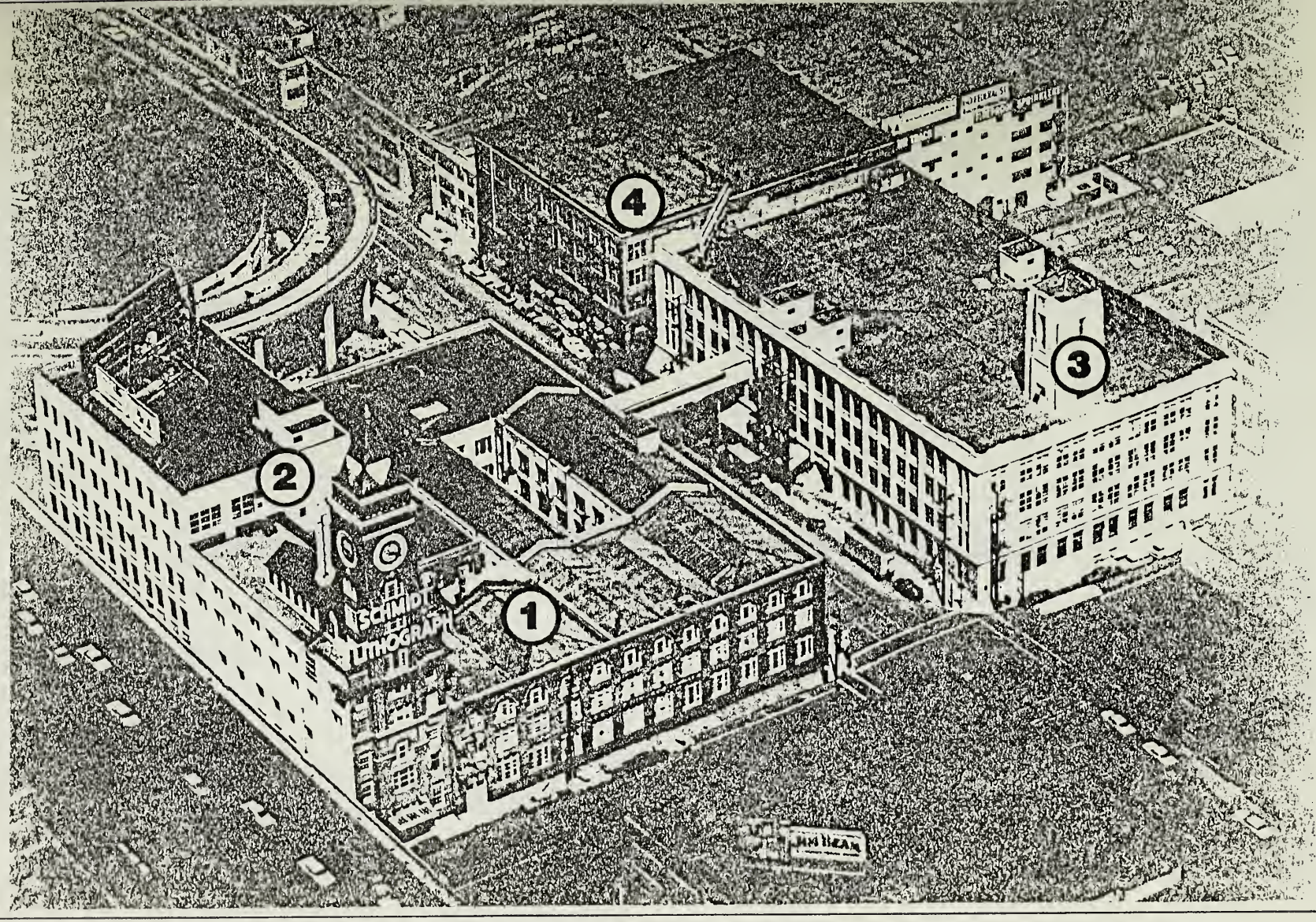
SCALE 0 500 1000 FEET

SOURCE: EIP

Second Street Square

SITE LOCATION MAP

1



③ EXISTING BUILDINGS

Second Street Square

PROJECT PHOTOGRAPH

2

Digitized by the Internet Archive
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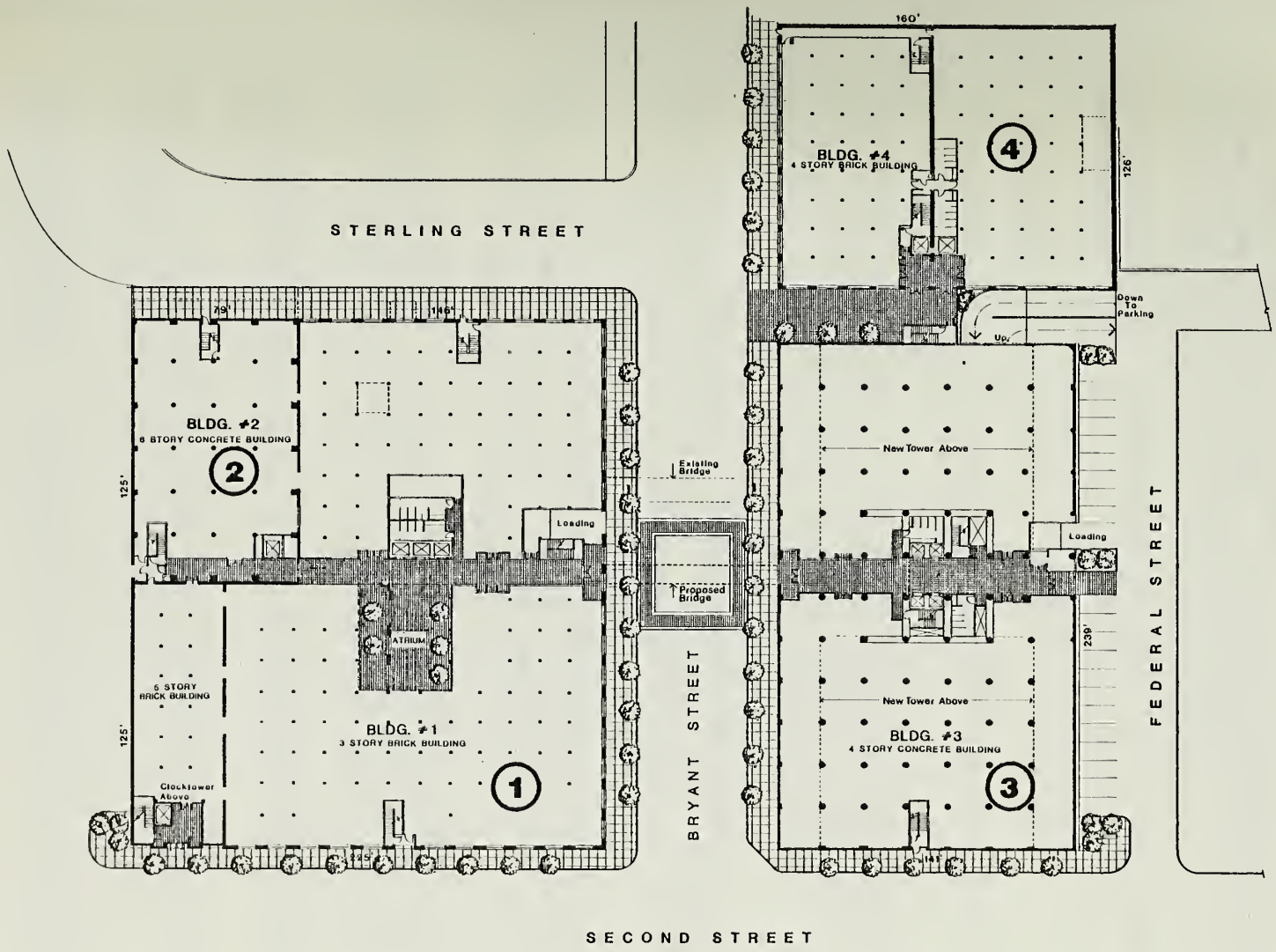
https://archive.org/details/secondstreetsqua2519sanf



SCALE 0 20 40 80 FEET

Second Street Square

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3

II. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

A. POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

The potentially significant environmental effects identified in this Initial Study include land use, transportation and housing. The cumulative environmental effects of increased traffic, demand for parking and transit services, increased housing demand and potential air quality impacts would also be potentially significant.

These potential effects will be analyzed in greater detail in a subsequent Environmental Impact Report.

B. INSIGNIFICANT EFFECTS

Effects determined not to be significant are listed below. These topics require no further investigation and will not be discussed in the EIR.

General Plan Compatibility. The proposed project would respond to Objective 1, Policy 1 of the Commerce and Industry Element of the San Francisco Comprehensive Plan by providing economic benefits and minimizing undesirable consequences. The project would also comply with City Pattern Policy 8 and Conservation Policies 4 and 5 of the Urban Design Plan.

Visual Quality and Urban Design. Project construction would be primarily within the four existing buildings. Exterior construction will be limited to the replacement of a small water tower on Building 3 by a three-story, 60,000 square foot addition and relocation of the existing pedestrian overpass.

Noise. Construction noise would not create an adverse environmental effect because the project would be primarily a renovation rather than construction of a new building. The exterior noise environment which varies between 75-87 dBA would be mitigated by sound insulation measures to achieve acceptable indoor noise levels.

Air Quality/Climate. Project operation would not (1) violate any ambient air quality standard; (2) expose any sensitive receptors to air pollutants; (3) create objectionable odors; (4) result in the burning of any materials; or (5) alter any local wind, moisture or temperature regime, nor would it cast shadows on any public open spaces.

Utilities/Public Services. The demand for public services generated by the proosed project could be met by existing facilities and would not require additional personnel or equipment.

Biology. The project would not affect the existence or habitat of any rare, endangered or unique species nor would it require removal of mature scenic trees. The only vegetation on the site are the street trees recently planted.

Geology/Topography. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to major geologic hazards. There would be no change of site topography. There are no unique geologic features on the site.

Water. Project construction would not (1) reduce the surface water quality; (2) change the surface runoff or drainage pattern; or (3) change the quality of the public water supply.

Energy/Natural Resources. The project would not substantially increase the demand on existing energy sources or affect the potential use, extraction, conservation or depletion of a natural resource.

Hazards. The project would not increase the risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances, create or expose people to a potential health hazard or interfere with an emergency response plan. The project sponsor has agreed to the mitigation measure on page 25 to provide a building evacuation plan which would be reviewed by the Mayor's Office of Emergency Services.

Cultural. Project construction would not affect a known archaeological resource or cause a physical change affecting unique ethnic or cultural values.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A. COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING ZONING AND PLANS. Could the project:

	Yes	No	Discussed
1. Require a variance, special authorization, or change to the City Planning Code or Zoning Map?	X		X
2. Conflict with the Comprehensive Plan of the City and County of San Francisco?		X	X
3. Conflict with any other adopted environmental plans and goals of the City or Region?		X	X

The project sponsor intends to apply for a special authorization related to the number of parking spaces to be provided with this project and a Conditional Use authorization for exception to the bulk limit of the addition. These issues will be addressed in the EIR.

The relocation of the pedestrian bridge would require approval by the Department of Public Works with advisory information supplied by the Real Estate Department. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor would have final approval authority following Master Plan referral action by the City Planning Commission.

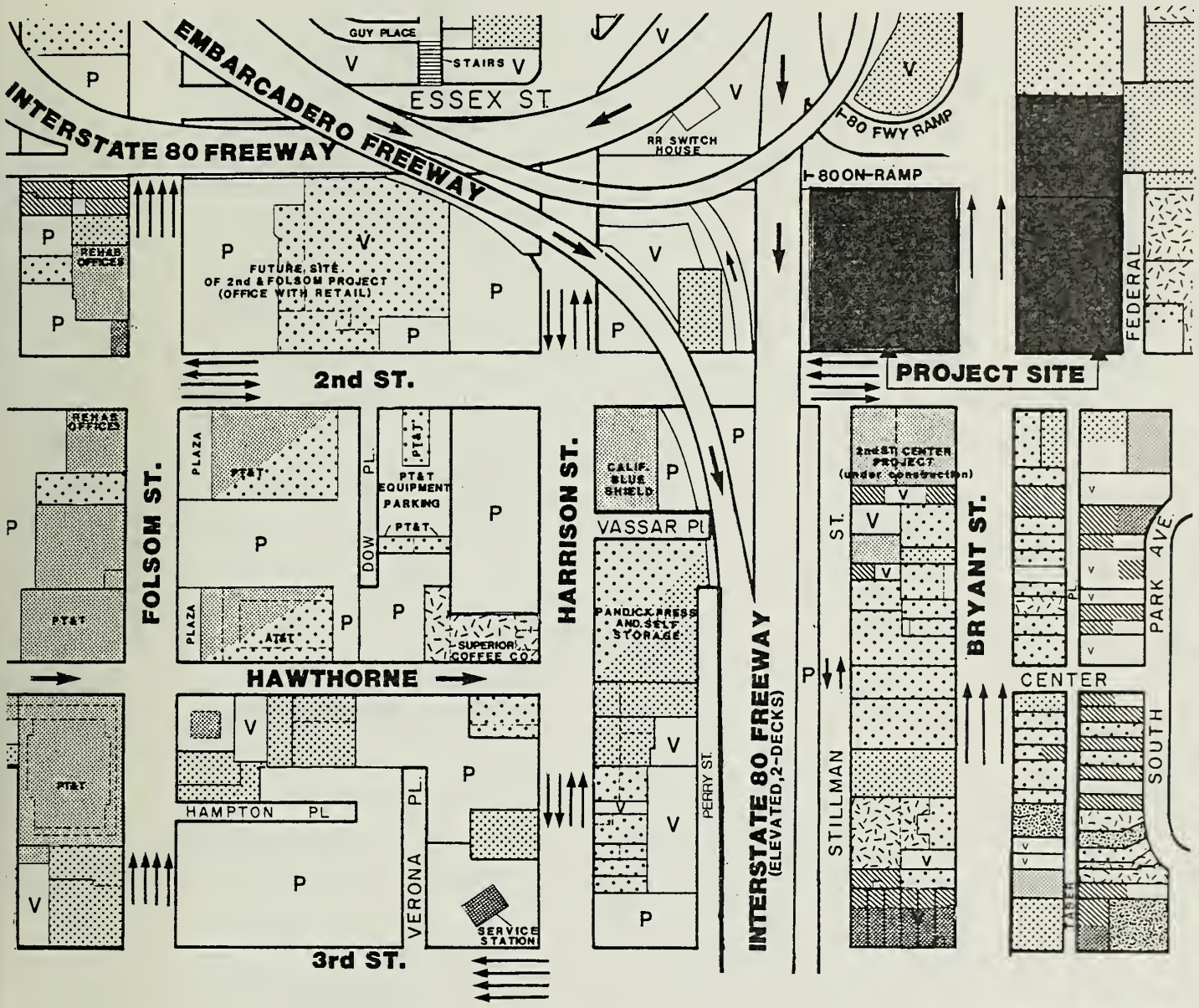
The project would generally respond to the City Comprehensive Plan and this issue will be addressed in the EIR.

The project would not conflict with adopted environmental plans and goals of the City and region.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS. Could the project:

	Yes	No	Discussed
1. Land Use.			
a. Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community?		X	X
b. Have any substantial impact upon the existing character of the vicinity?	X		X

The project site is located South of Market in the M-1 (light industry) zoning district and a 105-foot height and bulk district. This rapidly changing area is characterized by many vacant warehouses, small industries, existing offices, proposed office projects, wholesale businesses, parking lots and various services (See Figure 4, page 8). Within a one-block radius of the site buildings vary from one to six stories (See Figure 5, page 9).



SOURCE: EIP

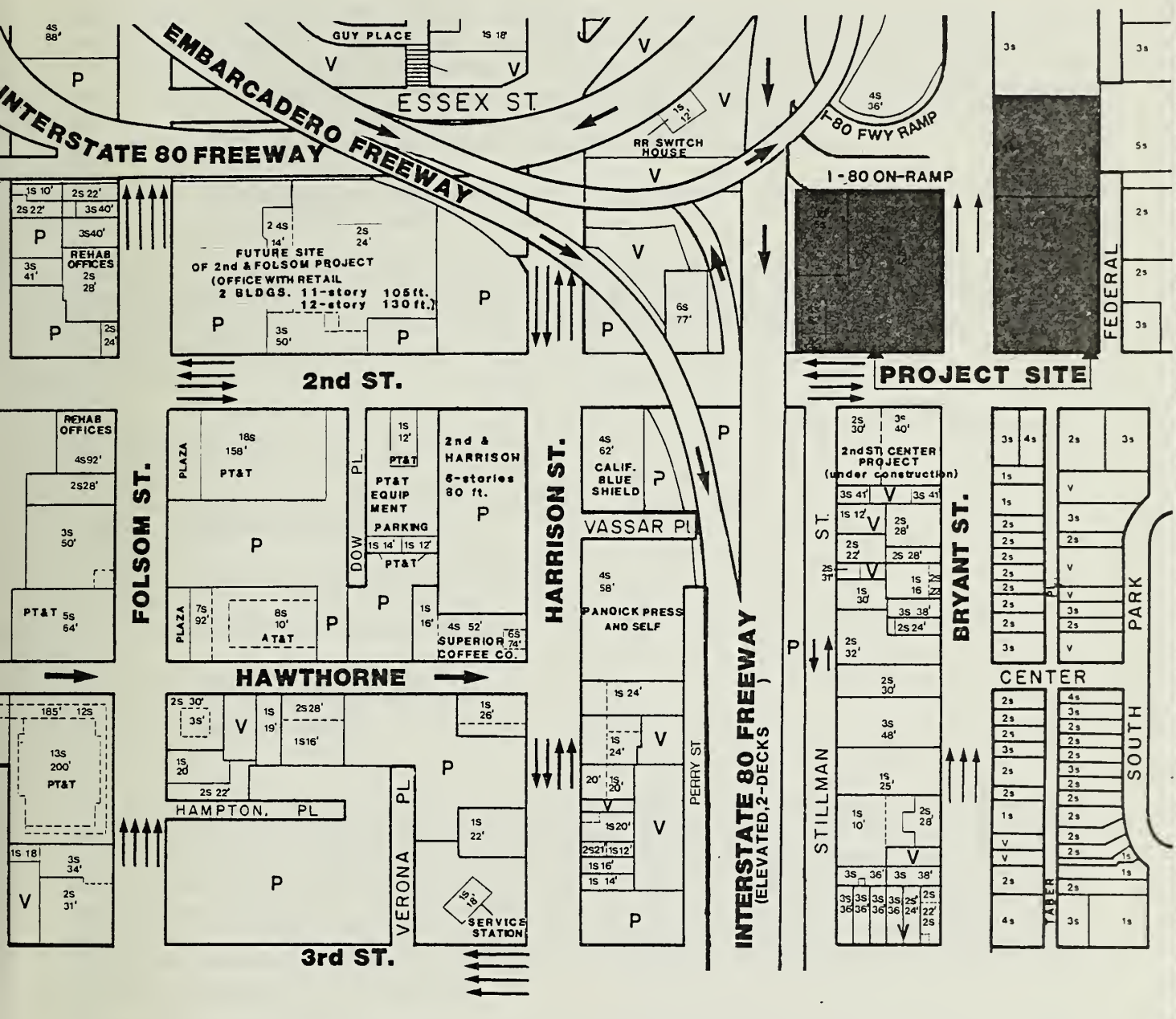
OFFICE
WHOLESALE/ STORAGE
RETAIL
HOME AND BUSINESS SERVICES
AUTOMOTIVE
RESIDENTIAL
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
P PARKING LOT
V VACANT

SCALE 0 200 400 FEET

Second Street Square

EXISTING LAND USE

4



3s 38' NUMBERS INDICATE BUILDING HEIGHTS IN STORIES AND FEET.

P PARKING

V VACANT

SCALE 0 200 400 FEET

SOURCE: EIP

Second Street Square

BUILDING HEIGHTS IN PROJECT VICINITY

5

Major new projects in the vicinity include the Second Street Center Project (under construction), Second and Harrison (under formal review), and Marathon/Second and Folsom (approved) (see Figure 6, page 11). There are over 20 conversion projects in the area that already exist, are approved, are under construction, or are still under formal review. A few of these are: 325, 333 and 359 Bryant, 615, 625, 282 and 400 Second Street, 101-109, 111 and 123 Townsend, and 601 and 625 Third Street.

There are two extensive development plans in the vicinity: Rincon Hill Plan and Rincon Point - South Beach Redevelopment Plan.

These matters will be discussed further in the EIR, particularly as they affect cumulative land use compatibility. To assess the impacts of converting the uses at the project site from printing to office/commercial, this section of the EIR will also describe trends in the City's industrial sectors, particularly in the area surrounding the project site.

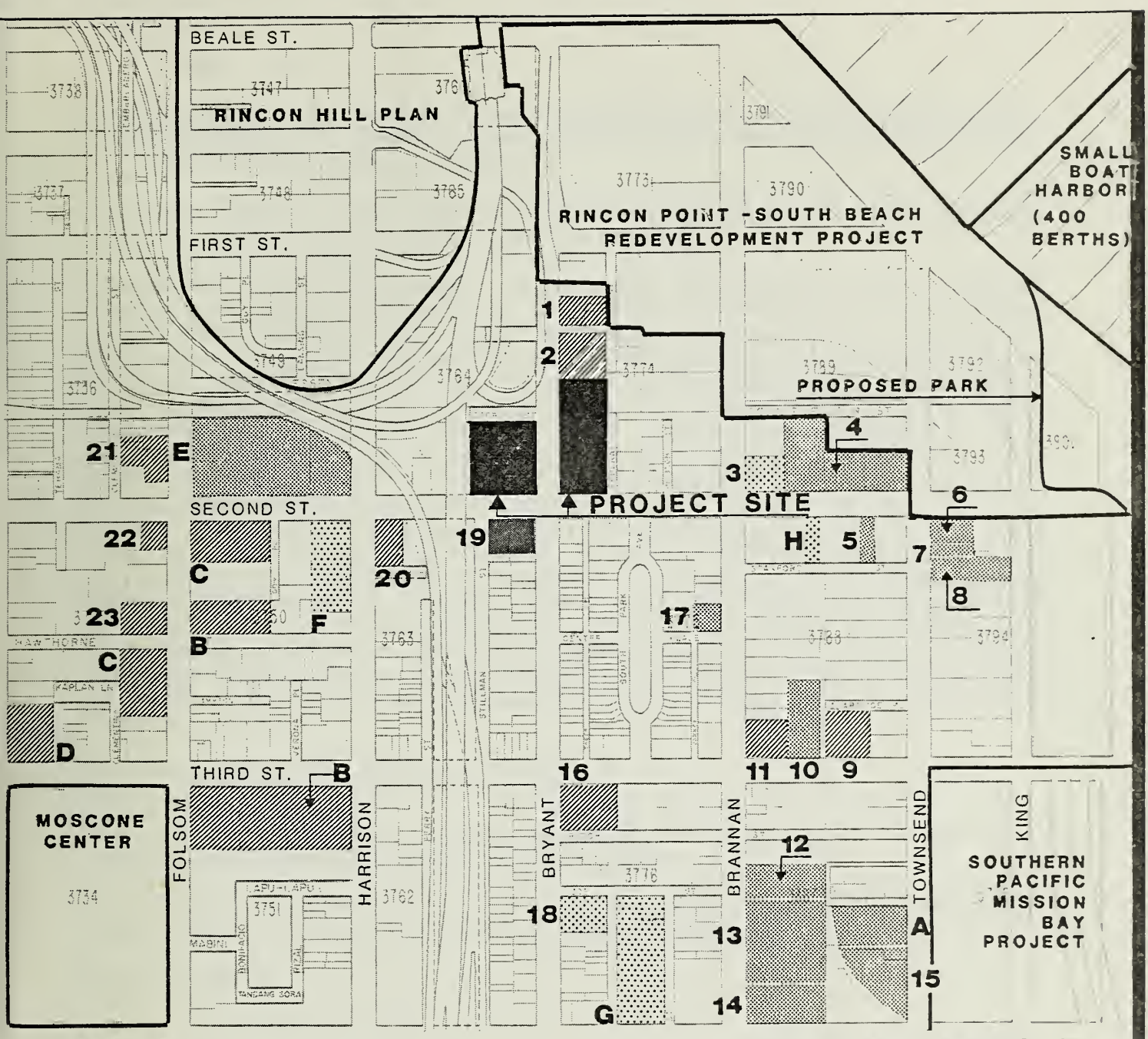
	Yes	No	Discussed
2. Visual Quality. Could the project:			
a. Have a substantial, demonstrable negative aesthetic effect?	___	X	X
b. Substantially degrade or obstruct any scenic view or vista now observed from public areas?	___	X	X
c. Generate obtrusive light or glare substantially impacting other properties?	___	X	X

The project site is located in a predominantly industrial area where older structures are currently being rehabilitated for adaptive reuse and new office buildings are proposed. The project's two buildings are well known architectural features in the South of Market area. The buildings frame and define the east side of the Second and Bryant Street intersection connecting to the Sterling Street on-ramp to the Bay Bridge. Thousands of travelers pass through this portal each day as they leave the City for other destinations. The visual impression of the project area is, therefore, considerably influenced by the physical appearance of the buildings.

Architectural details of spandrels,[1] sills and vertical portions of the exterior building faces define window areas and serve to visually break up and reduce the mass and bulk of the structures, maintaining the pedestrian scale. The ornamental clock tower on top of the north structure is a distinguishing feature of the building that gives a strong sense of identity to the project.

The project would comply with several policies of the Urban Design Plan,[2] an element of the San Francisco Master Plan.

City Pattern Policy 8: "Increase the visibility of major destination areas and other points for orientation."[3]



CONVERSIONS

1. 325 BRYANT
2. 333 BRYANT
3. 615 2nd/BRANNAN
4. 2nd/BRANNAN
5. 690 2nd
6. 101-109 TOWNSEND
7. 111 TOWNSEND
8. 123 TOWNSEND
9. 665 3rd/MJB
10. 625 3RD
11. 601 3rd/WELLS FARGO BANK
12. 435 BRANNAN
13. 475 BRANNAN
14. 601 4th
15. 290 TOWNSEND
16. 3rd/BRYANT
17. 338-340 BRANNAN
18. 539 BRYANT
19. 2nd STREET CENTER
20. 400 2nd/BLUE SHIELD
21. 590 FOLSOM
22. 282 2nd
23. 95 HAWTHORNE

NEW CONSTRUCTION

- **A.** 252 TOWNSEND
- **B.** ATT OFFICE COMPLEX
- **C.** PTT OFFICE COMPLEX
- **D.** GIFT MART
- **E.** MARATHON/2nd AND FOLSOM
- **F.** 2nd AND HARRISON
- **G.** WELSH COMMONS
- **H.** 640 2nd

PROJECT UNDER FORMAL REVIEW
PROJECT APPROVED
PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION
COMPLETED PROJECTS

SOURCE: EIP

SCALE 0 500 1000 FEET

Second Street Square

PROJECT ACTIVITY IN THE VICINITY

6

Conservation Policy 4: "Preserve notable landmarks and areas of historic, architectural or aesthetic value, and promote the preservation of other buildings and features that provide continuity with past development.[3]

Conservation Policy 5: "Use care in remodeling of older buildings, in order to enhance rather than weaken the original character of such buildings."[3]

A preliminary review of the project site and project proposal indicates that visual and design issues related to the project would not adversely impact the project area. To date, repainting the buildings in predominantly light beige color tones has improved the appearance of the project. The planting of street trees along Second, Bryant and Federal Streets has enhanced the pedestrian sidewalk and street environment. Repainting and providing street trees has also increased the visibility of the project at a major Bay Bridge access point, conforming to City Pattern Policy 8. Proposed project modifications would include relocating the Bryant Street pedestrian overpass 60 feet to the west for more efficient internal building circulation, removing the water tank from the top if the south building (Building 3), and adding two three-story office structures to the top of the south building. The three-story additions would be set back 20 feet from the building faces, except for the side of the building facing Second Street. The project would, for the most part, retain in an unaltered state, the geometry and detailing of the buildings' exterior architecture, conforming to Conservation Policy 5. The three-story addition would incrementally add to shadows cast in the project area, which would be reduced because of the 20-foot setbacks from the edge of the existing roofline. From a visual and design standpoint, the project preserves and refurbishes two structures that architecturally stand out among other industrial and warehouse structures in the project area, conforming to Conservation Policy 4.

Visual Quality will not be discussed in the EIR.

---

[1]Spandrel: In a multi-story buildng, a panel-like area between the top of a window on one level and the sill (base) of a window in the story above.

[2]San Francisco Department of City Planning, Urban Design Plan, adopted by Resolution 6745 of the San Francisco City Planning Commission, August 26, 1981.

[3]Ibid, pages 13, 25.

	Yes	No	Discussed
3. Population. Could the project:			
a. Induce substantial growth or concentration of population?	X	___	X
b. Displace a large number of people (involving either housing or employment)?	___	X	X
c. Create a substantial demand for additional housing in San Francisco, or substantially reduce the housing supply?	X	___	X

a. The printing firm which previously occupied the four buildings had a peak employment of 625 jobs. New employment generated by the project could vary depending upon the uses of the buildings. The space would probably not be conducive to either the predominant continuous processing form of industrial production or the needs of smaller printing firms in the City. If typical office uses predominate, employment in the project could reach 1,772 (443,000 ÷ 250). Alternatively, if office support uses occupy the project, employment may be somewhat less. Employment, both direct and indirect, will be discussed in the EIR.

b. The buildings occupying the project site have recently become vacant but housed a printing firm for many years. This firm, Stecher-Traung-Schmidt, moved from San Francisco in order to obtain a large single-story facility which is more conducive to continuous production process than the buildings located at the project site.[1] The move was not related to plans for the current project, or to upward pressure on the cost of space due to other more intensive development in the vicinity.

c. Housing issues will be discussed in the EIR.

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[1]Frank Vehey, Assistant Secretary, Stecher-Traung-Schmidt, telephone conversation, November 5, 1982.

	Yes	No	Discussed
4. Transportation/Circulation. Could the project:			
a. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system?	X		X
b. Interfere with existing transportation systems, causing substantial alterations to circulation patterns or major traffic hazards?		X	X
c. Cause a substantial increase in transit demand which cannot be accommodated by existing or proposed transit capacity?		X	X
d. Cause a substantial increase in parking demand which cannot be accommodated by existing parking facilities?		X	X

The project would cause an increase in traffic and would add incrementally to the cumulative demand for parking and transit. These matters will be addressed in detail in the EIR.

5. Noise. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Increase substantially the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas?	___	X	X
b. Violate Title 25 Noise Insulation Standards, if applicable?	___	X	X
c. Be substantially impacted by existing noise levels?	X	___	X

Construction noise would not significantly impact the surrounding area for two reasons. First, the noisy exterior environment would help mask the noise of construction; second, most of the work would be renovation of the interior of existing buildings and the outer walls would act as a noise barrier. Although some noise would be heard by pedestrians and occupants of nearby buildings, it is not expected that the increase in overall noise levels in the area would be likely to cause annoyance or distraction of these individuals.

On-site noise generated by project operation would be minor, due largely to the operation of mechanical equipment which is amenable to sound insulation. Project-generated traffic would contribute to exterior noise levels, but the increase would likely be below the threshold of audibility. This is because an increase of less than 3 dBA, corresponding roughly to a doubling in traffic volumes, is required before most people notice any change. Since traffic volumes in the vicinity are already quite high, it is unlikely that the project would add enough traffic to produce a 3 dBA increase in noise.

A detailed noise report has been prepared by Warren Blazier Associates, Inc., and is on file with the Office of Environmental Reivew, 450 McAllister Street, 5th floor. The report presents measurements taken at the site which indicate that exterior noise varies between 75-87 dBA depending upon the location. These levels are quite loud and in the range designated by the Environmental Protection Element of the Comprehensive Plan requiring noise insulation features in the project design.

The Blazier report presents the design criteria for interior noise levels (Table 1, page 15) which will be applied to the proposed project. The project sponsor would incorporate sufficient noise mitigations into the project design to meet or exceed these standards. This would result in indoor ambient noise levels which are considered acceptable in the Comprehensive Plan[1] for office development. The noise mitigation measures to be applied are reported in the Blazier report. They include special window designs varying from single-pane, double-strength windows which reduce noise 26-27 dBA to composite assembly (glass block plus double strength plate glass with a 4"-5" air space) windows which reduce noise 49-52 dBA, depending upon the location of the window. For certain areas mid- and high-frequency noise "infills"[2] will be used to help mask annoying low-frequency sounds.

TABLE I

BACKGROUND NOISE CRITERIA

	Space Use	Design Range	Marginal Acceptability
1.	Private Offices and Conference Rooms	NC 30-35 35-40 dBA	NC 40 45 dBA
2.	General Offices and Open-Plan Spaces	NC 35-40 40-45 dBA	NC 45 50 dBA
3.	Computer and Business Machine Areas	NC 40-45 45-50 dBA	NC 50 55 dBA
4.	Public Circulation, Lobbies, etc.	NC 40-45 45-50 dBA	NC 50 55 dBA

Construction and operational noise are covered by the San Francisco noise ordinances. The San Francisco Noise Ordinance (Section 2907b) limits noise emissions from any powered construction equipment except impact tools to 80 dBA at a distance of 100 feet.[3] All powered construction equipment would be required to comply with this regulation. Section 2908 of the Noise Ordinance does not permit construction work at night between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., if noise from such work exceeds the ambient noise level by 5 dBA at the property line, unless a special permit is granted by the San Francisco Department of Public Works. Once the project is in operation, Section 2909 "Fixed Source Noise Levels" (San Francisco Municipal Code, Part II, Chapter VIII, Section 1, Article 29, 1972) limits noise generated by fixed sources such as mechanical equipment associated with the project. This noise shall not exceed 70 dBA at the property line of the affected property. Adverse noise levels would be mitigated as part of the project. Title 25 noise standards would not apply. No further discussion is warranted in the EIR.

[1] Department of City Planning, Environmental Protection Element of the Comprehensive Plan, September 1974, pages 19 and 17.

[2] "Infill" refers to a mitigation measure which uses neutral sounds to mask the effects of more objectionable sounds.

[3] Decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit of sound energy intensity. Sound waves, traveling outward from a source, exert sound pressure levels measured in decibels. dBA are decibels corrected for the variation in frequency response of the typical human ear at commonly encountered noise levels.

6. Air Quality/Climate. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Violate any ambient air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	___	X	X
b. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	___	X	X
c. Permeate its vicinity with objectionable odors?	___	X	X
d. Alter wind, moisture or temperature (including sun shading effects) so as to substantially affect public areas, or change the climate either in the community or region?	___	X	X

Although no violations of the carbon monoxide standards were recorded at the San Francisco monitoring station in 1981, air quality modeling performed for this area for previous EIRs indicates that violations of the 8-hour average (CO) air quality standard currently occur at Third and Bryant under worst-case meteorological conditions. It is expected that the proposed project would slightly increase carbon monoxide concentrations at intersections in the project vicinity. It is not expected that the increase would be large enough to measure. Similarly, CO concentrations at sensitive receptors would not be significantly affected. Ongoing state and federal regulations limiting emissions from motor vehicles are expected to eliminate this violation within the next few years. The proposed project would slow this improvement slightly. The proposed project may affect downwind ozone concentrations by increasing emissions of hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen; however, the resulting increase in ozone concentrations would not be large enough to measure. In combination with other planned and proposed development in the Downtown area, a measurable ozone impact could occur. This issue will be discussed in the EIR.

The project is not expected to have an adverse impact on wind (except for minor accelerations at rooftop level), temperature or moisture in the project vicinity.

Because the proposed project would be largely office uses, it is anticipated that on-site generation of odors and hydrocarbons which occur due to the use of chemicals in printing operations would be significantly reduced. This would result in an improvement in the indoor air quality of the project and the outdoor air quality in the project vicinity with respect to odors. It should be noted, however, that since the printing operations have moved to another part of the Bay Area, on a regional level, these impacts have been displaced, but not eliminated. The new printing facilities, however, have less square footage and improved working conditions including safe ventilation of noxious fumes and odors.

7. Utilities/Public Services. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Breach published national, state or local standards relating to solid waste or litter control?	___	X	X
b. Extend a sewer trunk line with capacity to serve new development?	___	X	X
c. Substantially increase demand for schools, recreation or other public facilities?	___	X	___
d. Require major expansion of power, water, or communications facilities?	___	X	X

Approximately 1.8 tons of solid waste would be generated each work day at the project site.[1] Golden Gate Disposal Company would have no difficulty in providing service to the site.[1] The project sponsor would provide a roll-off compactor for garbage removal. Solid waste would eventually be disposed of at a landfill site in Altamont, California.

Approximately 40 to 60% of San Francisco's commercial waste is high grade recyclable paper. Approximately 20 local waste paper recyclers contract to office buildings to buy used high-grade printing and writing paper, computer cards and printouts. White bond paper sells for about $90 per ton and computer cards sell for as much as $220 per ton. The project sponsor would encourage tenants to recycle these office waste products.

Assuming that the project would contain 354,400 square feet of usable space, (80% of the gross sq. ft.), estimated water consumption would be 44,300 gallons per day. Approximately the same amount of wastewater would be generated daily. The Water Department is not anticipated to have difficulty providing service to the site.[2] Water consumption at project completion may prove to be less than with the previous light industrial use. The Sanitary Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works maintains a three-by-five foot brick sewer on both Bryant Street and Second Street which would serve the project. The Sanitary Engineering Division did not express any concern for potential impacts generated by this project or cumulative development in the project area.[3]

The proposed project is within the San Francisco Police Department jurisdiction of Southern Station. The crime analysis/planning division has been contacted to determine what impacts the project could have on police protection. Projects of this magnitude do not generate a demand for police services that would require additional manpower or equipment.[4] Cumulatively, however, this project and others under construction or proposed for the South of Market area could contribute to the overall potential increase in demand for police protection. Street activity due to increased development could decrease the incidence of crime related to empty streets, such as violent sidewalk robberies. The project, however, would have a complete internal security system with security guards and video surveillance.

Office developments of the size proposed for this site do not generate adverse impacts or cause difficulty in the provision of utility service from either PG&E[5] or Pacific Telephone.[6]

Public utilities and services will not be discussed further in the EIR.

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[1]Fiore Garbarino, Manager, Golden Gate Disposal, telephone conversation, May 12, 1982.

[2]Cy Wentworth, Water Estimator, City Distribution, San Francisco Water Department, telephone conversation, October 27, 1982.

[3]Nat Lee, Engineering Associate II, Sanitary Engineering, Clean Water Program, Department of Public Works, telephone conversation, October 27, 1982.

[4]Sergeant James H. Farrell, Crime Analysis Unit, San Francisco Police Department, letter, November 19, 1982.

[5]George Pravana, BIC Engineer, PG&E, telephone conversation, October 27, 1982.

[6]Paul H. Hampton, Manager-Engineering, Pacific Telephone, letter, November 2, 1982.

	Yes	No	Discussed
8. Biology. Could the project:			
a. Substantially affect a rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species?	___	X	___
b. Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife or plants, or interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?	___	X	___
c. Require removal of substantial numbers of mature, scenic trees?	___	X	___

The only vegetation existing on the site are the street trees recently planted by the project sponsor. There will be no further discussion of this subject in the EIR.

9. Geology/Topography. Could the project:			
a. Expose people or structures to major geologic hazards (slides, subsidence, erosion and liquefaction)?	___	X	X
b. Change substantially the topography or any unique geologic or physical features of the site?	___	X	X

The project site is at elevation 40 feet (San Francisco Datum).[1] The site is underlain by 3 to 8 feet of fill and 0 to 34 feet of mixed clay and sand overlying weathered bedrock.[2] Bedrock in the area consists of deeply weathered and fractured Franciscan Formation sandstone and shale.[3] These sediments increase in strength and hardness with depth.[4] The overlying mixed clay and sand probably represents the Colma Formation[5] and is competent foundation material.[2] Groundwater was encountered between -7 and -20 feet SFD.[2]

There are no active faults on the proposed project site. An inactive fault atop Rincon Hill is approximately 0.2 mile east of the site;[6] no known historic ground failures are directly associated with this fault.[7] There are four major fault zones in the San Francisco Bay Area capable of causing strong ground motion at the proposed project site.[8] The San Andreas Fault and Seal Cove Fault are located off the Pacific shore approximately 9 miles and 14 miles, respectively, from the project site. The Hayward Fault and Calaveras Fault are approximately 10 and 20 miles east of the site. Each of these systems is considered active and is capable of generating a major earthquake (greater than magnitude 7 on the Richter scale)[9] during the projected useful lifetime of the structures at this site (at least 50 years).[10]

Seismically, the site is relatively stable. Estimates of "strong" intensity of future groundshaking are based on a seismic event similar to that of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.[11] The project area is in a seismically active region which annually experiences low to moderate magnitude earthquakes epicentered within the major fault zones. In 1979, a moderate earthquake (Richter magnitudes 4.2) occurred along the San Andreas Fault and two moderate earthquakes (Richter magnitudes 4.8 and 5.9) occurred along the Calavaras Fault.[12] Three earthquakes of Richter magnitude 5.5 to 5.9 occurred along the Calaveras Fault in 1980.[13] Based on records of previous earthquakes, the groundshaking at the site during a seismic event the size of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake (Richter magnitude 8.3) would be "strong," involving cracking of masonry and brick work. Groundshaking intensity would vary from strong to violent within a three-block radius of the project site.[11] For planning purposes, it is reasonable to assume a 59- to 105-year return period for this type of earthquake.[14] Since the soil and bedrock on which the project would be founded are competent foundation material ground motion would be of fairly low amplitude with correspondingly little damage to structures.[11]

Buildings 1 and 4 are to be upgraded to resist seismic loading by the addition of a steel frame on new spread footings with a 200% safety factor against ultimate soil failure under designed loads. The existing foundations of Building 2 are performing favorably and would adequately support anticipated design loads from the proposed shear walls (seismic upgrading). The new loads would not exceed current load designs. Building 3 would need new spread footing foundations set on bedrock to support the structure's core and the two towers proposed for the roof. The new foundations would have a design safety factor of 200% and would be at the same level as existing foundations. New loads placed on existing foundations would not exceed their bearing capacity and would cause less than one-fourth inch of settlement. The proposed building modifications would be required to meet the specifications of the San Francisco Building Code for seismic design concerning the amount of allowable sway, the attachment of partitions and decorative elements, and the provision of emergency electricity and water service.

The geotechnical investigation found[2] no constraints which would preclude the development of the project as proposed.[2] Specific construction observation, foundation, drainage, and retaining wall design recommendations were made which would be included in the project.[2]

The nearby elevated approach structures at the west end of the Bay Bridge are subject to failure during a great earthquake (Richter magnitude 8.0+) although total collapse can be discounted.[13] The bridge will probably be closed for at least 72 hours as will most of the Downtown Freeway System (I-280, U.S. 101, James Lick Skyway).[15] To respond quickly and effectively after an earthquake disaster the project's managers would develop an Emergency Response Plan. (See Section 12. Hazards).

The project site is not in an area of potential liquefaction[16] hazard, tsunami[17] inundation hazard or landslide hazard.[18]

Based on the information and procedures described in this section, the construction of the proposed project would not expose people or structures to major geologic hazards. There would be no change of site topography. There are no unique geologic features on the site. These matters require no further discussion in the EIR.

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[1]The San Francisco Datum is approximately 8.6 feet above mean sea level.

[2]Stimac, T. J. and J.P. Bowers, Geotechnical Investigation, Second Street Square, Second and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, California, Harding Lawson Associates, San Francisco, California, Plates 1 through 8, pages 7 through 16. This report is on file with the Office of Environmental Review, 450 McAllister Street, 5th floor.

[3]Franciscan rocks are typical of the northern California Coast Ranges and underlie the hills of San Francisco. They consist of a mixture of dark muddy sediments, red, green and brown cherts and lava flows of black basalt; all material laid down on the floor of the Pacific Ocean about 100 million years ago. Cherts are rocks formed by deposits of silica containing microorganisms, which are transformed into hard, waxy or porcelain-like rocks. See Roadside Geology of Northern California, David D. Alt and Donald H. Hyndman, Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana, 1975. Also known as Franciscan Formation or Franciscan Assemblage.

[4]Bowers, J.P. and H.T. Taylor, Geotechnical Investigation, Second and Folsom Project, San Francisco, California, Harding Lawson Associates, San Francisco, California, page 4.

[5]Colma Formation: Fine-grained sands with silt and clay at the top, grading into cleaner sand at the bottom. The lower part of the formation is very dense and is slightly cemented in places.

[6]Schlocker, J.; Geology of the San Francisco North Quadrangle, California, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 782, 1974, Plate I, scale 1:24,000.

[7]Youd, T.L. and S.N. Hoose, Historic Ground Failures in Northern California Triggered by Earthquakes, U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 993, Washington, D.C., 1978, 177 pages.

[8]California Division of Mines and Geology; Fault Map of California, Data Map Series No. 1, 1975.

[9]Richter scale: a logarithmic scale developed in 1935 by Charles Richter to measure

earthquake magnitude by the energy released, as opposed to earthquake intensity as determined by effects on people, structures and earth materials.

[10]Greensfelder, R.W., Maximum Credible Rock Accelerations from Earthquakes in California, California Division of Mines and Geology, Map Sheet 23, Sacramento, California, 1974, Plate 1.

[11]URS/John A. Blume and Associates, San Francisco Seismic Safety Investigation, San Francisco, California, June 1974, page 14 and Figure 3.

[12]Earthquakes in the United States, 1979, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 836, 1980-1981, pages B19, C19, C27.

[13]Preliminary Determination of Epicenters, Monthly Listings, U.S. Geological Survey, 1980-1981.

[14]Shedlock, K.M., R.K. McGuire and D.G. Herd, Earthquake Recurrence in the San Francisco Bay Region, California, from Fault Slip and Fault Moment, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 80-999, 1980.

[15]Davis, J.F., et. al, Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 8.3 Earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area, California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Publication 61, 1982, pages 54, 55, 58, 60, Map 1-HA.

[16]Liquefaction: Earthquake-induced transformation of a stable granular material, such as sand, into a fluidlike state, similar to quicksand. Office of Environmental Review, Standard Definitions, San Francisco, California, November 15, 1982.

[17]Tsunami: Long-period waves generated by earthquakes, undersea landslides or volcanoes; upon reaching the shallow water of coastal areas, the waves greatly increase in height and may cause localized flooding.

[18]URS/John A. Blume and Associates, San Francisco Seismic Safety Investigation, San Francisco, California, June 1974, Figures 4, 5 and 7.

10. Water. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Substantially degrade water quality, or contaminate a public water supply?	___	X	X
b. Substantially degrade or deplete ground water resources, or interfere substantially with ground water recharge?	___	X	X
c. Cause substantial flooding, erosion or siltation?	___	X	X

There is no surface water at the site. The site is currently impervious, covered by existing buildings. The proposed project would not alter this situation. Runoff would

continue to drain into the combined City storm/sewer system. As indicated in this discussion under Utilities and Public Services, page 17 of this document, existing sewer mains would be adequate to handle increased wastewater flows as well as storm drainage.

The existence of groundwater within two feet of the floorslab of Building 3 indicates underslab drainage may be necessary. A sump pump in the basement suggests past problems with high groundwater. The existing pump and drainage system could continue to be used since the floorslab would not be lowered.[1,2]

If groundwater is encountered during excavation for the new foundations, the contractor would shore up and protect the pit walls from groundwater infiltration. The pit would be kept clear of water by sump pumping rather than areawide dewatering. A siltation basin/filter system would be used to avoid adding sediment to the City storm/sewer system.

Since the existing storm/sewer system would be adequate to handle increased wastewater flows and storm drainage and since the project would not contribute to any public water supply, construction of the proposed project would not have the potential to degrade water quality or contaminate a public water supply. This matter does not require any further study in the EIR.

Since there is currently no groundwater recharging at the site and since none is proposed, and since groundwater level outside the project site would not be lowered, there is no potential to degrade or deplete groundwater resources or interfere with groundwater recharge. These matters require no further study in the EIR.

Since the project would not create any flood-prone conditions and since the project sponsor proposes to control erosion and siltation on-site, there is no potential to cause substantial flooding, erosion or sedimentation. These matters require no further discussion in the EIR.

---

[1] Stimac, T.J. and J.P. Bowers, Geotechnical Investigations, Second Street Square, Second and Bryant Streets, San Francisco, California, Harding Lawson Associates, San Francisco, California, page 13. This report is on file with the Office of Environmental Review, 450 McAllister Street, 5th floor.

[2] Don Davella, Plant Brothers Corporation, telephone conversation, February 3, 1983.

	Yes	No	Discussed
11. Energy/Natural Resources. Could the project:			
a. Encourage activities which result in the use of large amounts of fuel, water, or energy, or use these in a wasteful manner?	___	X	X
b. Have a substantial effect on the potential use, extraction, or depletion of a natural resource?	___	X	___

On-site energy consumption in 1981 for the project site (printing operations at partial capacity) totaled 3,094,000 kilowatt hours of electricity and 9,713,000 cubic feet of natural gas. This is equivalent to about 41 billion BTU of energy which is the amount of energy contained in about 7,400 barrels of oil. This energy was used for heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, service water heating, operation of machinery for printing and operation of other equipment and appliances. The electricity which is supplied by PG&E is generated from oil, gas, hydroelectric power, geothermal energy, nuclear power, and small amounts of wind power, solid waste and cogeneration.

The project sponsor is committed to designing an energy efficient project which exceeds the minimum energy efficiency requirements of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code. A report on electrical and mechanical considerations for the project has been prepared by G.M. and T.R. Simonson, Consulting Engineers, and is on file with the Office of Environmental Review, 450 McAllister Street, 5th floor. The report describes, the tentative recommendation for the mechanical and electrical design, which encompasses the principal energy using components of the project.

The report specifically recommends a series of energy conservation measures. These include:

individual metering for tenants

automated energy management
- automated lighting schedule
- economizer cycle on air handlers
- controlled warm-up in winter
- starting and stopping fans
- billing functions

no mechanical cooling
operable windows where feasible

passive solar feature
- window shading
- reduced glazed area
- double glazing
- reflective or heat absorbing glass
- specially selected draperies or blinds

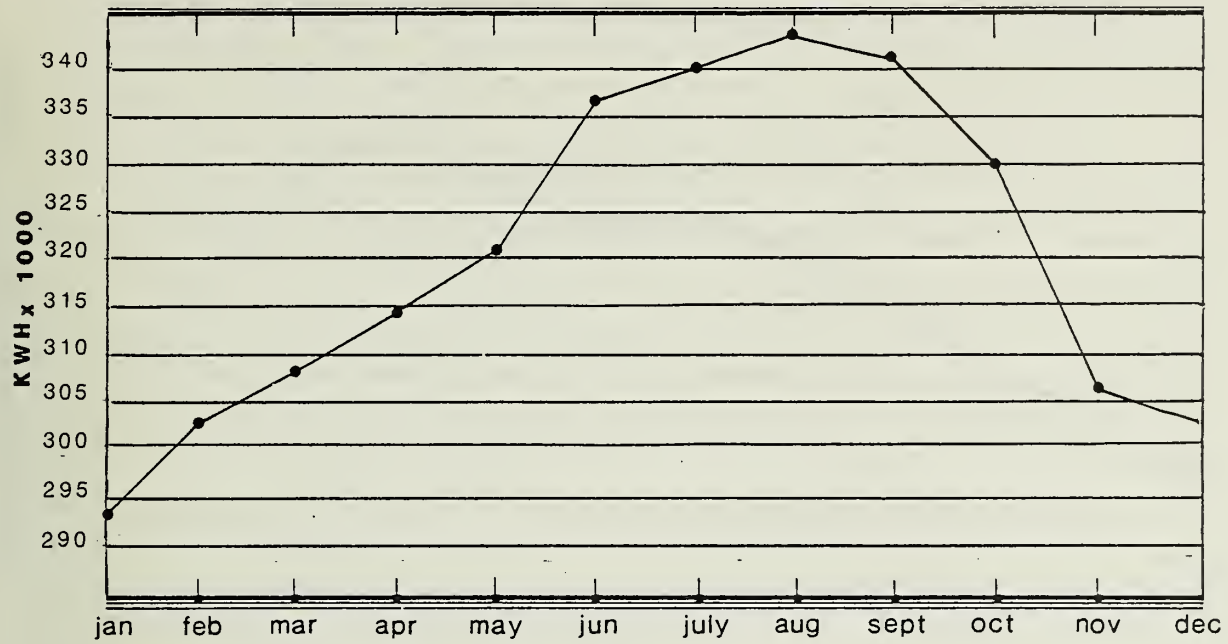
small cooling tower for tenant-related cooling needs

Based upon estimates made by G.M. Simonson and T.R. Simonson, Consulting Engineers,[1] the project would consume about 1.9 kilowatt hours of electricity per square foot per month and about 35 BTU per square foot per day of natural gas. Average monthly total energy consumption would be about 8.6 billion BTU of energy, equivalent to about 1,500 barrels of oil. Connected load would be about 3,600 KW. Load profiles would be expected to appear similar in shape to those shown in Figures 7 and 8, pages 24 and 25[2]. Electrical use would reach a peak on hot summer afternoons of about 3,200 KW. Natural gas use would reach a peak of about 300 therms on cold winter days. Energy impacts will be discussed in the EIR.

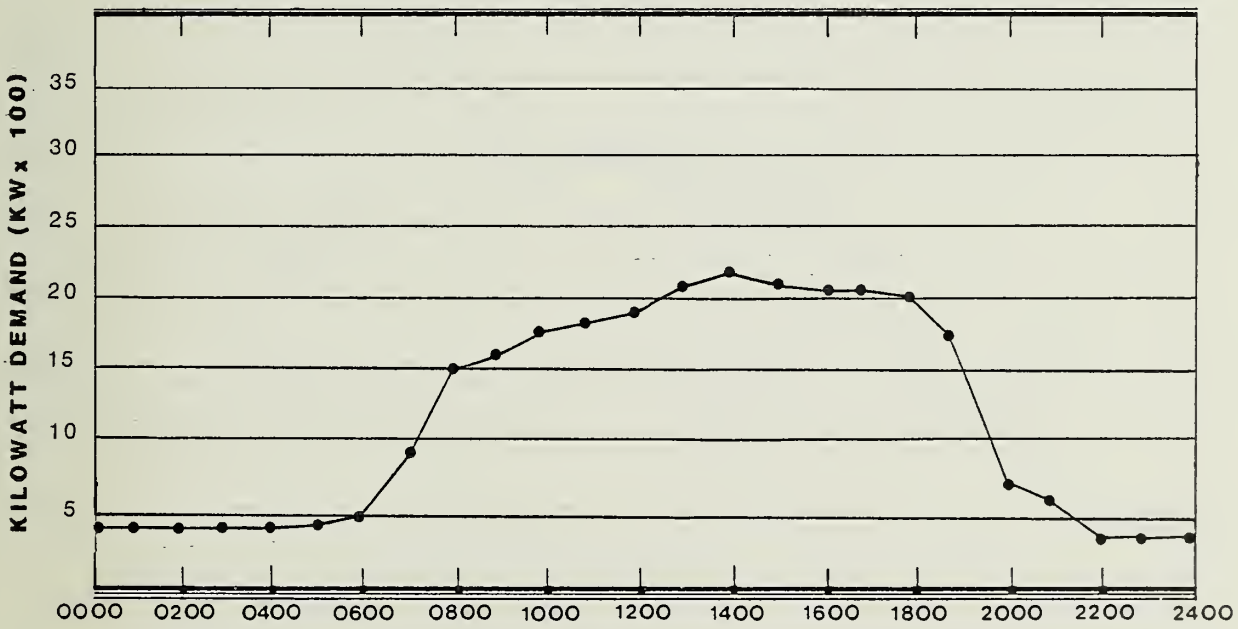
---

[1] T.R. Simonson, P.E., Partner, G.M. Simonson and T.R. Simonson, Consulting Engineers, San Francisco, telephone conversation, February 3, 1983.

[2] These figures are taken from: Department of City Planning, Final Environmental Impact Report, 315 Howard Street Office Building, certified August 21, 1980.



MONTHLY CONSUMPTION



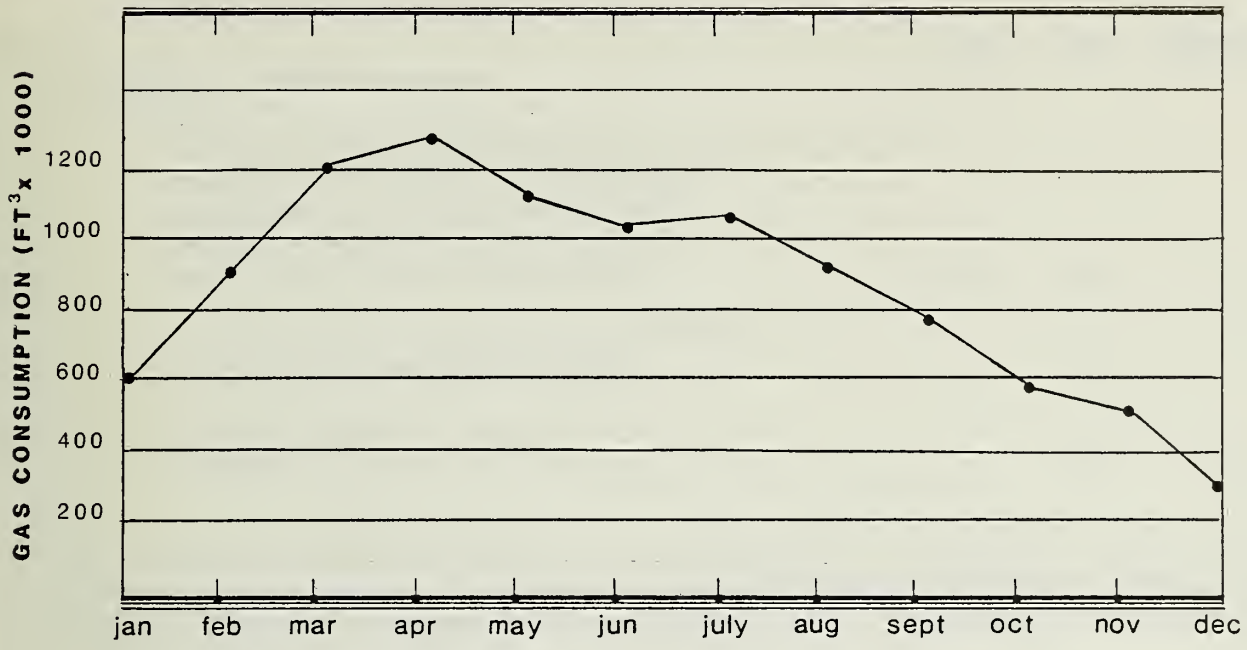
HOURLY CONSUMPTION

SOURCE: Department of City Planning, City and County of San Francisco, Final EIR, 315 Howard Street Office Building, Certified August 21, 1980

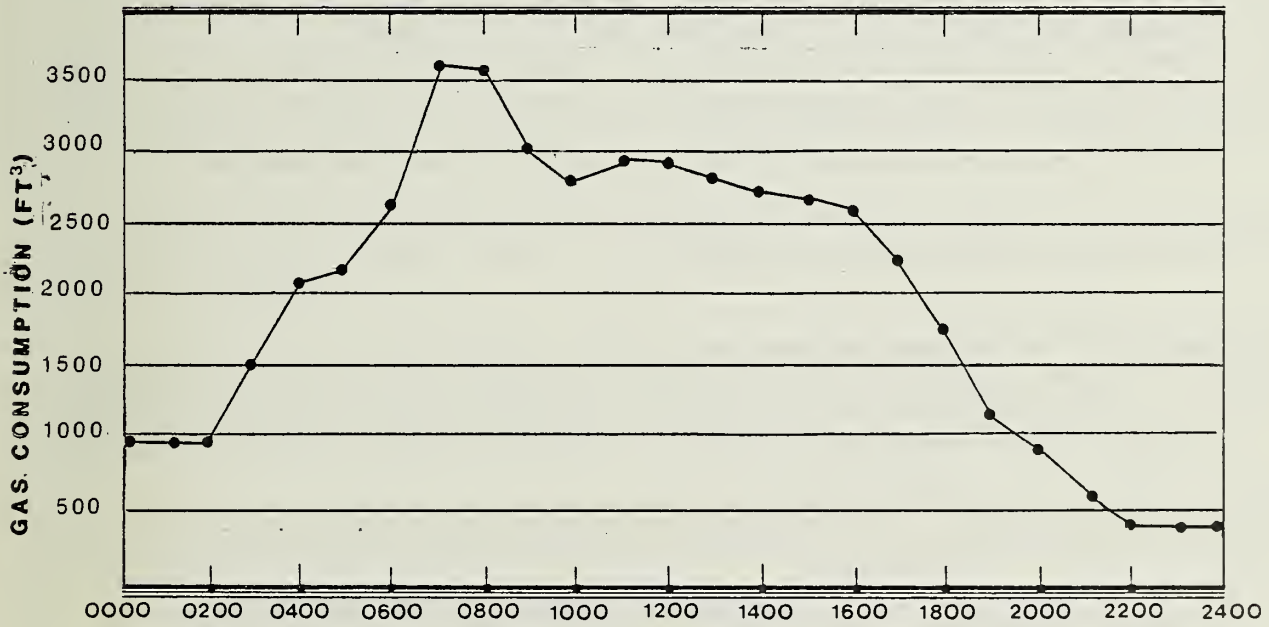
These figures are typical of electrical consumption patterns in San Francisco insofar as monthly consumption patterns vary based largely upon outside temperature and hourly consumption varies with occupancy rates.

Second Street Square

ESTIMATED ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION 7



MONTHLY CONSUMPTION



HOURLY CONSUMPTION

SOURCE: Department of City Planning , City and County of San Francisco, Final EIR, 315 Howard Street Office Building, Certified August 21, 1980

These figures are typical of electrical consumption patterns in San Francisco insofar as monthly consumption patterns vary based largely upon outside temperature and hourly consumption varies with a occupancy rates.

Second Street Square

ESTIMATED GAS CONSUMPTION

8

12. Hazards. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Create a potential public health hazard or involve the use, production or disposal of materials which pose a hazard to people or animal or plant populations in the area affected?	___	X	___
b. Interfere with emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans?	___	X	___
c. Create a potentially substantial fire hazard?	___	X	X

The Planning and Research Division of the San Francisco Fire Department has stated that additional staff or equipment would not be required due to construction of this project.[1] However, additional manpower and fire stations may be required due to the continued growth of this area.

The high pressure system is presently adequate for fire fighting in the project area. As part of the low pressure/domestic system, the area contains some 4-inch dead end mains, which could present a problem in the event of a large fire. The fire department indicated that there may be a need for eliminating these dead ends and for upgrading the water mains from 4- to 6-inches to an 8-inch minimum in order to provide adequate water capacity and pressure for large fires. These new services would likely be required with the cumulative growth of large projects. The upgrading of these facilities could result in the disruption of traffic in areas of water main construction. The project will have a complete sprinkler system with 24-hour fire monitoring capability and central alarm.

The change in use in the building from lithography/printing to office will reduce the fire hazard on-site. The project would also be required to conform to the more stringent fire codes now in effect.

Although the project would not generate any unusual impacts the Fire Department expressed concern for the cumulative development in the project area. The need to increase the water supply as well as fire stations and manpower will grow with the demand fostered by increased population and high-rise structures in the project area.[1]

The following paragraph has been approved by the Mayor's Office of Emergency Services and by the Department of City Planning for inclusion in environmental review documents:

> An evacuation and emergency response plan would be developed by the project sponsor or building management staff, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Emergency Services, to ensure coordination between the City's emergency planning activities and the project's plan and to provide for building occupants in the event of an emergency. The project's plan would be reviewed by the Office of Emergency Services and implemented by building management before issuance by the Department of Public Works of final building permits.

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[1] Edward J. Phipps, Assistant Chief, Support Services, San Francisco Fire Department, letter, October 22, 1982, and telephone conversation, December 3, 1982.

13. Cultural. Could the project:	Yes	No	Discussed
a. Disrupt or adversely affect a prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group; or a paleontological site except as a part of a scientific study?	___	X	___
b. Conflict with established recreational, educational, religious or scientific uses of the area?	___	X	___
c. Conflict with preservation of any buildings of City landmark quality?	___	X	___

Exterior construction would be limited to additions on the roof of Building 3 and relocation of the pedestrian overpass. The excavation required for the upgrading of foundations would occur in existing disturbed soils.

None of the existing buildings are listed as landmarks. The clock tower is highly visible and not scheduled for exterior alteration. Cultural matters will not be addressed in the EIR.

C. OTHER	Yes	No	Discussed
Require approval of permits from City Departments other than DCP or BBI, or from Regional, State or Federal Agencies?	X	___	X

The relocation of the pedestrian bridge would require approval by the Department of Public Works with advisory information supplied by the Real Estate Department. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor would have final approval authority following Master Plan referral action by the City Planning Commission.

D. ALTERNATIVES			
Were other alternatives considered?	X	___	X

Other alternatives considered were:

1. No Project. The four existing buildings would be a combination of storage and vacant space.

2. A project without a Special Authorization from the Planning Code regarding parking

or bulk. The amount of additional office square footage proposed to be added on Building 3 would be reduced and more parking would be provided within existing buildings.

3. A project with less area used for offices and more square footage used for other uses such as wholesale commercial or showrooms.

4. A trade mart for electronics equipment that would occupy most of the area, with accessory office and retail space.

These alternatives will be analyzed in the EIR.

	Yes	No	N/A	Discussed
E. MITIGATION MEASURES				
1. If any significant effects have been identified, are there ways to mitigate them?	X	___	___	X
2. Are all mitigation measures identified above included in the project?	X	___	___	X

Mitigation measures currrently proposed as part of the project are listed below. Other mitigation measures may be identified during subsequent environmental review and will be included in the EIR.

The following measures are proposed as part of the project:

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation mitigation measures will be discussed in the EIR.

GEOLOGY

1. Buildings 1 and 4 will be upgraded to resist seismic loading by the addition of a steel frame on new spread footings with a 200% safety factor against ultimate soil failure under designed loads. Building 3 will also have new spread footing foundations.

2. Specific construction observation, foundation, drainage and retaining wall design recommendations contained in the geotechnical investigation for the site would be included in the project.

HAZARDS

3. An evacuation and emergency response plan would be developed by the project

sponsor or building management staff, in consultation with the Mayor's Office of Emergency Services, to ensure coordination between the City's emergency planning activities and the project's plan and to provide for building occupants in the event of an emergency. The project's plan would be reviewed by the Office of Emergency Services and implemented by building management before issuance by the Department of Public Works of final building permits.

UTILITIES/PUBLIC SERVICES

4. The project sponsor will encourage tenants to recycle white paper and computer cards.

5. The project will have a complete internal security system with security guards and video surveillance.

6. The project will have a sprinkler system with 24-hour fire monitoring capability and central alarm.

NOISE

7. Sound insulation features will be installed by the project sponsor to reduce impacts from traffic noise nearby (see Figures 2 and 3, pages 3 and 4, for building configuration). These will include:

   Building No. 1: Replace existing north facade windows with new acoustic double glazing; all windows not adjacent to the freeway will have an operable section to provide natural ventilation.

   Building No. 2: Reduce north east and west facade openings by 50% with panels of a finish to match the adjacent surface texture; no windows in this building will be operable due to the high exterior noise levels.

   Building No. 3: Replace existing windows at east, north, west and partial south facades with new laminated acoustic glass; all windows will have an operable section to provide natural ventilation.

   Building No. 3 (towers): The glazing of the east, north and west facades of the towers will be laminated acoustic glass in aluminum frames.

   Building No. 4: Replace existing windows with laminated acoustic glass in new aluminum frames; all windows will have an operable section to provide natural ventilation.

8. An interior pleasant sound mask will be used in portions of the project where it is necessary to cover unpleasant exterior noise.

VISUAL QUALITY

9. The project sponsor recently planted street trees along Second Street, Bryant Sreet and Federal Street.

10. All four of the project's existing buildings were recently painted to enhance architectural features.

ENERGY

Energy mitigation measures will be discussed in the EIR.

F. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Yes	No	Disc.
1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	_	X	_
2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?	_	X	_
3. Does the project have possible environmental effects which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (Analyze in the light of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects.)	X	_	_
4. Would the project cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	_	X	_
5. Is there a serious public controversy concerning the possible environmental effect of the project?	_	X	_

G. ON THE BASIS OF THIS INITIAL STUDY:

___ I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared by the Department of City Planning.

___ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there WILL NOT be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures, numbers __, in the discussion have been included as part of the proposed project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

✓ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Robert W. Passmore
Assistant Director of
Planning-Implementation

for

Dean L. Macris
Director of Planning

Date: February 22, 1983

IV. DISTRIBUTION LIST

FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES

State Office of Intergovernmental Management (10)
State Clearinghouse
1400 - Tenth Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Attn: Anna Polvos

Air Quality Resources Board
Regional Programs Division
1102 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attn: General Project Sections

REGIONAL AGENCIES

Association of Bay Area Governments
Hotel Claremont
Berkeley, California 94705

Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California 94109
Attn: Irwin Mussen

Bay Area Rapid Transit District
800 Madison Street
Oakland, California 94607

California Archaeological Site Inventory
Department of Anthropology
Sonoma State University
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

Golden Gate Bridge Highway & Transportation District
P.O. Box 9000, Presidio Station
San Francisco, California

Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District
508 - 16th Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Hotel Claremont
Berkeley, California 94705

Caltrans
130 Oak Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

San Mateo County Transit District
400 South El Camino
San Mateo, California 94402

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco City Planning Commission
450 McAllister, 5th Floor
San Francisco, California 94102
Lee Woods, Commission Secretary
Toby Rosenblatt, President
Susan Bierman
Roger Boas
Norman Karasick, Alternate
Jerome Klein
Yoshio Nakashima
Rudy Nothenberg
Eugene Kelleher, Alternate
C. Mackey Salazar

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Patrick McGrew, President
Phillip P. Choy
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Ann Sabiniano
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John Ritchie

Bureau of Building Inspection
450 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Attn: Robert Levy, Superintendent

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
(continued)

Water Department
Distribution Division
425 Mason Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: George Nakagaki, Manager

San Francisco Municipal Railway
Muni Planning Division
949 Presidio Avenue, Room 204
San Francisco, CA 94115
Attn: Peter Straus

San Francisco Committee for
Utility Liaison on Construction
and Other Projects (CULCOP)
c/o GES - Utility Liaison
City Hall, Room 363
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Joseph Corollo

San Francisco Department of
Public Works
Traffic Engineering Division
460 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Scott Shoaf

San Francisco Fire Department
260 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
Attn: Ed Phipps, Chief
Division of Planning
and Research

San Francisco Public Utilities
Commission
Bureau of Energy Conservation
949 Presidio Avenue, Room 111
San Francisco, CA 94115
Attn: Robin Calhoun, Director

San Francisco Public Utilities
Commission
City Hall, Room 287
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Rudy Nothenberg

San Francisco Real Estate Dept.
450 McAllister Street, Room 600
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Wallace Wortman
Director of Property

Mayor's Economic Development Council
480 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Mr. Richard Goblirsch

Bureau of Engineering
45 Hyde Street, #222
San Francisco, CA 94102
Attn: Ray Danehy

MEDIA

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27000 - Nineteenth Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
Attn: Patrick Douglas, City Editor

San Francisco Chronicle
925 Mission Street
San Francisco, California 94103
Attn: Marshall Kilduff

San Francisco Examiner
110 - Fifth Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
Attn: Gerald Adams

San Francisco Progress
851 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
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The Sun Reporter
1366 Turk Street
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Bay Area Council
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1390 Market Street, Suite 902
San Francisco, CA 94102

Peter Bosselman
Environmental Simulation Laboratory
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Kamel Ayoub & R. Majda
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L. Myers Co.
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